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		Transit G.M.T. h m
1876 May	31	0 25
June	2	1 20
	7	0 25
	7	20 15
	9	21 47
	19	20 5
	29	18 35
July	1	0 5
	3	1 50

These times are fairly consistent with each other (considering the nature of the estimates), except the first one on May 31, which seems more than thirty minutes late.

Bristol: 1899 *September* 21.

Errata.

Monthly Notices, lviii. p. 484. The number of rotations for spot No. 1 should be 87 instead of 101, and for spots Nos. 12 and 13, 161 instead of 154.

On p. 491 the number of rotations between 1869 Nov. 14 and 1898 July 30 is stated as 25,346. This is the observed number; the actual number performed was 25,348 and about one-third.

Note on the Motion of Jupiter's Red Spot. By C. Flammarion.

The slackening motion of the spot has proceeded in fair accordance with the forecast given in Mr. Crommelin's Ephemeris to the effect that it would "follow the zero-meridian of System II. by about 52^m at the beginning of this Ephemeris (1898 December 10), and about 59^m at the end of it" (1899 September 18).

A considerable number of transits of the Red Spot region over the central meridian of *Jupiter* have been secured at Juvisy during the present apparition. Owing, however, to the extreme attenuation of the spot's intensity, and to the concomitant difficulty of the observations, the estimated times of transit do not refer to the centre of the red spot itself, but to that of the cavity in which it is located.

On 1899 May 30 the following transits were noted by M. Antoniadi:—

	h m
Passage of *p* shoulder	9 36 G.M.T.
Passage of centre of cavity	10 9·5 (Plate 1, Fig. 1).
Passage of *f* shoulder	10 43

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$\lambda=34^{\circ}{\cdot}1.$ $\phi=-3^{\circ}{\cdot}1.$

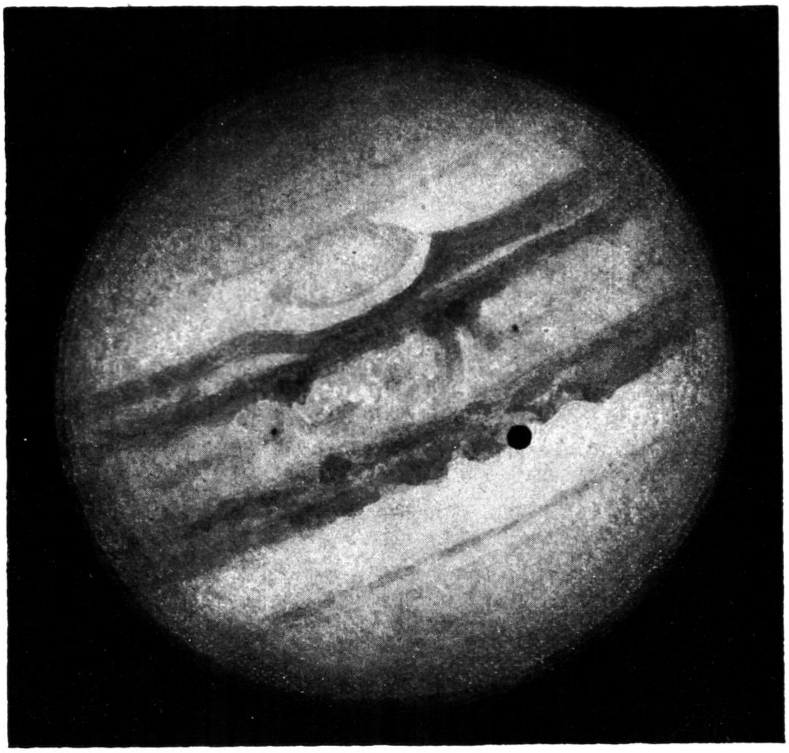

FIG. 1.—1899 MAY 30^{d} 10^{h} 9·5^{m} G.M.T.
(E. M. ANTONIADI.)

$\lambda=23^{\circ}{\cdot}6.$ $\phi=-3^{\circ}{\cdot}1.$

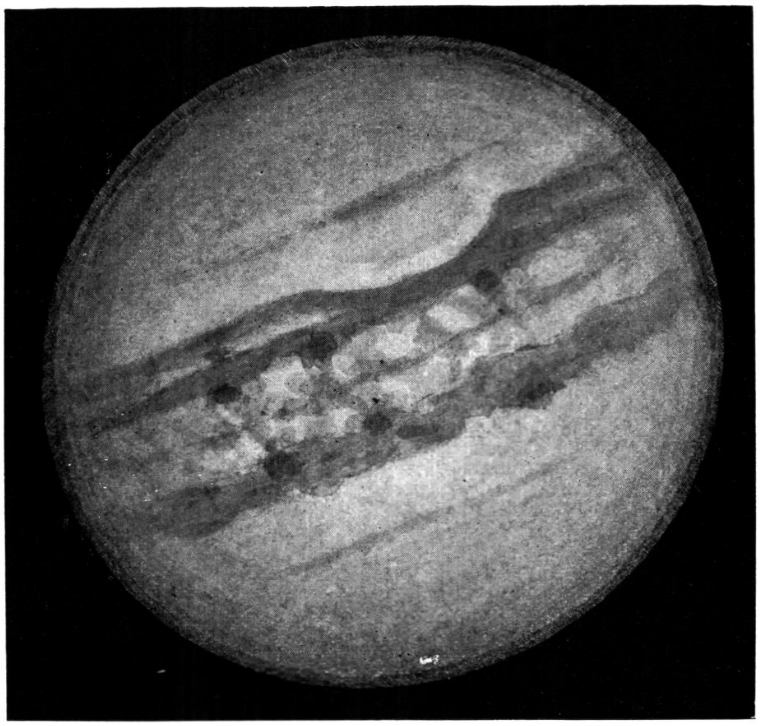

FIG. 2.—1899 JUNE 4^{d} 9^{h} 0^{m}.
(C. FLAMMARION.)

DRAWINGS OF JUPITER MADE AT JUVISY, FRANCE.

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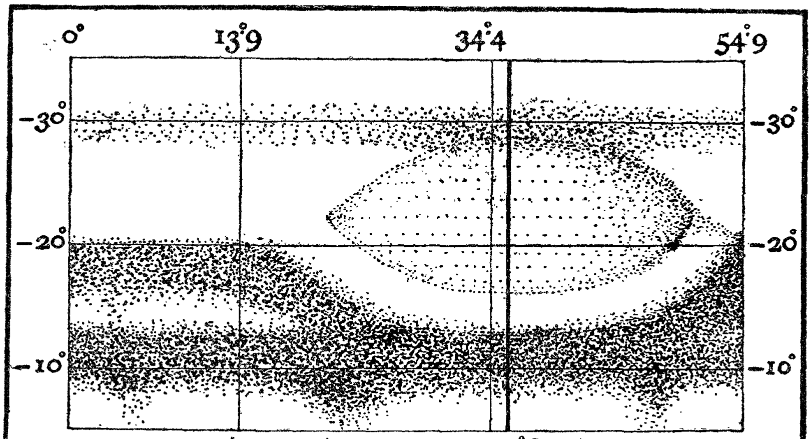
As the zero-meridian of System II. was central at $9^{\mathrm{h}}\ 13^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}0$, it follows that the centre of the bay was $56^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}5$ late on May 30, which corresponds to $\lambda = 34^{\circ}{\cdot}1$.

Five days later, on June 4, I was enabled to make the following observations:—

	h m
Passage of *p* shoulder	8 44 G.M.T.
Passage of centre of cavity	9 18
Passage of *f* shoulder	9 52

The zero-meridian being central at $8^{\mathrm{h}}\ 21^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}1$ on June 4, we have for the longitude of the middle of the bay the value of $56^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}9 = 34^{\circ}{\cdot}4$. Fig. 2 of the accompanying plate (plate 10) was taken some eighteen minutes before the passage of the Red Spot.

The observations of Mr. Denning * and Rev. T. E. R. Phillips have shown that the spot is not quite central in the great bay, being somewhat nearer to the *f* elbow. Now, as our recent impressions confirm this view, $59^{\mathrm{m}} \pm = 35^{\circ}{\cdot}8 \pm$ might be considered as a more probable value of the spot's longitude on June 4 than $56^{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot}9 = 34^{\circ}{\cdot}4$. The subjoined map of the Red Spot region resumes my impressions at the latter date.



Longitude (System II) of 'Red' Spot = 35°8± (1899, June 4)

Inasmuch as *Jupiter* is showing us at the present apparition his south pole, the belts are not straight, but curved, being concave to the south, as drawn by Mr. Stanley Williams in his *Zenographical Fragments*, twelve years ago. I should also like to confirm Mr. Williams's statement that "both belts are of a moderately deep red colour, and are [now] nearly equally red, though the south equatorial belt usually appears distinctly a little redder than the north equatorial belt."†

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* *Monthly Notices*, vol. lviii. No. 9.

† *Ibid.* vol. lix. No. 7. The belts appeared to me fainter at this apparition than during the last few years.

Juvisy Observatory (S.-et-O.), France,
1899 *June* 20.